

U.S. Workers To Celebrate 66th Annual Labor Day

LABOR'S GOAL!

To Repeal
Taft-Hartley Law

MONTEREY COUNTY

LABOR NEWS

Ballots Defend
Your Freedom

BE SURE TO VOTE
THIS YEAR AND
EVERY YEAR

VOL. X—NO. 52

SALINAS, CALIF., TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1948

WHOLE NO. 516

Central Labor Union Has 2 Films for Your Union's Use Free of Charge

TO ALL CIVIC, FRATERNAL AND VETERAN GROUPS:

Greeting:
This Central Labor Council has procured two sound films "Poverty in the Valley" and the "Magic State."

"Poverty in the Valley" is a film showing the poverty of the migrant workers and their deplorable conditions. This is a state problem, that we as citizens of the great State of California should have an interest in. This film shows

LABORERS 272 PRES. INJURED IN AUTO ACCIDENT AUG 12

Brother Randolph Fenchel, president of Laborers 272, while on a trip Thursday, August 12, to Pittsburg, California for his employer was injured by the necessity of ditching his truck to avoid an accident. As a result he was confined to the Park Lane Hospital for two days, previous to being removed to his home. He is getting around on crutches and also has some broken ribs, according to J. F. Mattois, secretary of Laborers 272.

It is expected that Business Representative J. B. McGinley will be back on the job from his vacation on Tuesday of this week. Brother McGinley planned to attend the monthly meeting of the Northern District Council of Laborers held at 200 Guerrero Street, San Francisco, on Saturday, August 21.

The officers and members are looking forward to a good month in September as in the past it has been busy for the membership. Officers and members are wishing lots of luck to the J. C. Penney store on their grand opening on last Thursday. Many of the membership were employed in the construction of the building, states Secretary Mattois.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS KEPT BUSY; SEVERAL JOBS NOW UNDER WAY

Electrical Workers, members of 243, are quite busy in the district, according to Carl Lara, business manager. He reports that the Collins Electric Company are about through on the remodeling of the King City High School job.

Louis Electric Company are progressing rapidly on the Young residence under construction behind the Park Lane Hospital. They are also starting the roughing in in the addition of class rooms at the Freemont school.

Evans Electric Company are coming along well with the new plant of the California Salinas plant.

The monthly meeting of Electrical Workers 272 will be held on Wednesday, September 1st, at 117 Pajaro Street.

MONTEREY PAINTERS' WAGE SCALE CALLS FOR \$16 FOR 7 HOURS

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers 272 have had some trouble with the Master Painters in Monterey according to Brother Jas. Bolin, business representative.

The union has been in negotiations for some four months with the Association for a wage scale of \$2.15 up and until Monday, August 9th. This was the time limit as set by the union. The shop card was apparently the issue. The scale, according to Brother Bolin, is now \$16.00 for a seven hour day or \$22.80 and four sevenths cents an hour.

Fifty five per cent of the membership is now working on the new agreement.

TYPO DELEGATE TO HEAD LABOR COUNCIL

Past President R. R. Robinson of the Central Labor Council, Monterey Peninsula, installed the officers for the coming term at the semi monthly meeting held on Tuesday, August 17th. Those installed were:

President, E. E. Winters; Vice president, Ed. Carl; Secretary-treasurer, Wayne Edwards; Sergeant-at-arms, Sam Du Bose.

The meeting was of much interest and some of the happenings may be found in the minutes as issued by Secretary Edwards. The next scheduled meeting is Tuesday, September 7th.

actual conditions as they exist and calls upon all citizens by intelligent thinking and planning to bring about and solve a problem of migrant workers that now is a blight in our great State of California.

The "Magic State" is a picture telling the story of California from the gold rush days to the present, showing the growth of the large cities and why there should be a reapportionment of the State Senate. Thousands of people in these areas have taxation without representation; this is a picture that each and every Californian should familiarize themselves and see before the coming election in November.

These films may be shown to your group upon request by getting in contact with Albert A. Harris, Chairman of Film Committee, 274 E. Alisal St., Salinas, phone 4893. These entertaining, as well as educational films will be available to your organization free of charge. Make your reservations in advance as soon as possible so that you will be assured of a good attendance for the showing of these films at your meeting.

Thanking you for your interest in this matter, I am,

Yours truly,
WM. G. KENYON, Secy.,
Salinas Central Labor Council.

SALINAS PAINTERS PRAISED FOR FINE JOB ON LOCAL STORE

Members of the Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers 1104 are busy on the several jobs now going on in Salinas and vicinity. Brother Carl Lara, financial secretary and business representative, reports that Dan Buchanan has just finished the painting of the Gensler Lee Jewelry store and the management are reported as very well satisfied with the job.

Hamilton Brothers Paint Company are about through on the J. C. Penney store. The store opened for business on Thursday of last week.

J. T. Brown, with the Weather-shield Company is now painting the Shade Lumber Company on 101 Highway South. He has also got the painting on the remodeling at the King City High School which was started the past week.

Talcott Lumber Company has a lot of work with some 15 men working last week.

The union meets the second and fourth Tuesdays at 117 Pajaro Street.

Which Page Do You Read?

Washington.—When Robert C. Alexander, assistant head of the State Department's visa section, charged that United Nations credentials were allowing hundreds of enemy agents to enter the U.S., his story made page 1 in papers throughout the U.S.

Alexander's boss, Herve J. L'Heureux, testified on the same subject before a Senate judiciary subcommittee August 11. L'Heureux flatly contradicted Alexander. He said he knew of no cases of subversives entering the U.S. through the U.N. He added that Alexander never agreed with him and with Sec. of State George C. Marshall.

L'Heureux' statement appeared on page 13 of the New York Times, was not carried at all in most of the press.

Fish Cannery Workers Have Very Quiet Week

Work has been slow with the Fish Cannery Workers with some four or five plants working last week. The Hovden plant worked three days. On Tuesday they worked sardines and Wednesday and Thursday on frozen tuna from Japan.

Monday evening, August 23, the fishermen will again be after sardines.

Joint Council Plan for Barbecue About Nov. 1

Business Agent Al. J. Clark of Bartenders 545 reports that a special meeting was scheduled for last Monday at 1 p.m. The union is planning a barbecue in co-operation with the Joint Council. The date has not been set but will be around the first week in November.

The chief result of arguments is the disturbance of the disputants.

Canadian Labor To Meet Soon

Ottawa.—Both big Canadian labor federations have called their 1948 conventions for October 11. The Trades and Labor Congress, parent body of Canada's AFL unions, will meet at Victoria. The Canadian Congress of Labor, CIO union groups, will assemble in Toronto.

The two conventions will meet at a time when Canadian labor is fighting off a frontal attack on its rights by both big business and federal legislation.

Another problem they must meet is the shrinkage of the wage dollar to approximately 35 cents compared to prewar purchasing power. That is the figure now. It will be lower still in October if present trends continue.

Finally there is the problem of foreign policy in which unions, like all citizens, must interest themselves because it may mean peace or war.

In the case of the Trades & Labor Congress, the convention may be sidetracked from these main issues by a drive to purge all left-wing officers. According to newspaper reports, AFL right-wingers will seek to oust TLC Pres. Percy Bengough for his support of the Canadian Seaman's Union strike on the Great Lakes. Bengough has refused to be put off by shipowners' charges that the union is "Communist-led." He has warned the labor movement that a defeat for the seaman will lead to attacks on all other unions.

It is rumored here that AFL Pres. William Green would also like to see the removal of Bengough, who has stood for wide TLC autonomy in relation to the U.S. organization. The right wing may have an advantage because most TLC unionists are concentrated in Ontario and Quebec, about 3,500 miles from Victoria where the convention will sit. Small locals favoring Bengough will find it difficult to finance full delegations for the long trip, which takes five days each way by train.

Bengough's supporters are now mobilizing all possible resources to obtain adequate representation. They will try to keep the convention's attention on what they consider the main issues facing Canadian labor.

The notable fact about the Canadian Congress of Labor convention is that Pres. John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers (unaffiliated) will be a guest speaker. Unlike the U.S. union, the Canadian UMW is affiliated to the parent body of CIO unions here. The decision to invite Lewis was taken unanimously after some doubts had been expressed by CCLG Sec. Pat Conroy, himself a UMW member, and Canadian Director Sam Baron of the Textile Workers Union (CIO).

Golden, Jewell Report Marshall Plan Progress

Washington.—Two Economic Cooperation Administration labor advisers, Clinton S. Golden and Bert M. Jewell, appealed to American labor for more support of the Marshall plan in a joint press conference August 18.

The two advisers recently returned from a five week stay in Europe. Stressing difficulties which still remain to be overcome, Golden said "we must report that the problem of recovery is one of even greater magnitude and intensity than we first thought."

Golden said that "fatigue and hunger" are "reflected in the thinking and attitudes of responsible people in the European non-Communist labor organizations." He said they need "inspiration, stimulation and sound encouragement." Both advisers agreed that in a trip across France they saw "evidence of energetic individual enterprise, tilled fields, fat cattle, truck gardens, repair of damaged roads, homes, churches and towns."

Israeli Unions Speed Production

Tel Aviv.—Calling for a boost in production generally and war production specifically, the general council of Histadrut, the Jewish Labor Federation, urged labor-management plant committees to guarantee success of the program. At the same time it attacked employer groups for refusing to join in creation of the committees. Delegates representing 175,000 workers also hit zooming living costs and demanded speedy government action "to assure stable food rations for the people."

AT NEW YORK AFL CONVENTION



On the platform for the opening session of the New York State Federation of Labor convention are (l. to r.): Francis Cardinal Spellman, state AFL Pres. Thomas Murray and Mayor William O'Dwyer (D) of New York.

Aged and Blind Aid Proposition Is Endorsed by State Federation

One of the most important initiative measures to face the voters of California in the election next November 2 is Proposition No. 4, the Aged and Blind Aid constitutional amendment recently endorsed by the California State Federation of Labor. The main purpose of this measure is to provide adequate assistance for our needy aged and blind by increasing old age

assistance from \$60 to \$75 monthly and blind aid from \$75 to \$85. However, as Congress recently voted both the aged and blind a \$5 monthly increase, effective next October first, the portion of the increase to be paid by the State of California will be only \$10 monthly per aged recipient and \$5 monthly per blind recipient.

George H. McLain, chairman of the Citizens' Committee for Old Age Pensions, is author and sponsor of the amendment. After devoting eight years of his life to fighting in the interests of the aged and blind, McLain became convinced that the only way to solve their problem was to write an adequate pension provision into the state constitution.

Everyone is agreed on the necessity of enacting a decent, practical pension program. McLain points out, "It is a matter that is of vital concern to all of us. Federal statistics prove that 75 out of every 100 persons in the United States are dependent on some form of public monies when they reach the age of 65. Therefore, few today can have any assurance that they will not be in need in case of blindness or old age."

RELATIVES CLAUSE
In addition to the "cost of living" increases, the Aged and Blind Aid measure contains a humane provision recommended by the Federal Social Security Agency—the repeal of the misnamed "Responsible Relatives" clause.

The amendment does not prohibit relatives from supporting aged and blind members of their families; it encourages such support. It will eliminate the harassing of recipients whose children cannot or will not contribute to their support.

Another important provision is the one which will make the office of State Welfare Director an elective one, beginning with the 1950 election. This will remove the office from the field of political appointment and will make the administrator responsible to the people. The director to serve during the interim is named in the act.

REDUCES AGE LIMIT
Proposition Number 4 also reduces the eligibility age for old age assistance from 65 to 63 in cases where the applicant has resided in California at least 10 years out of the preceding 15, and it will reduce it to 60 years of age when and if the Federal Government makes money available for that purpose. A pensioner's personal property allowance is increased from \$600 to \$1500, and he is allowed to own an automobile.

The response to the campaign for the Aged and Blind Aid amendment has been instantaneous among all types of voters. Qualifying petitions were circulated in record time, and support and endorsements have been received from all types of organizations—from the State A.F. of L. to various farm groups. The business interests of the state are especially pleased by the fact that Proposition Number 4 promises to stabilize the pension system on an adequate and practical basis, so that the perennial pension promotions of the Townsend, Ham and

Freedom's might
Is your voting right.
Register and vote.

Officials Give Anti-Bias Rule Cool Greeting

Washington.—President Truman's orders against racial segregation in the armed forces and civilian government drew a mixed and generally lukewarm reaction in government circles.

At the Pentagon, army officials refused to make further comment on the speech made by General Omar Bradley the day before at Fort Knox, Ky. Bradley had said he favored army racial policies in substantially their present form.

He said he favored segregation of white and Negro units at least up to the company level. He indicated his opinion that solution of the problem would have to wait for a solution in the country as a whole.

There was also noticeable restraint among officials in the civilian government. A Civil Service Commission spokesman said satisfactory anti-segregation and anti-discrimination policies were already in effect.

At a press conference, Secretary of State George C. Marshall was asked if he intended to make any changes in his department's personnel policies. He answered that he had no such plans at this time. Asked if there would be changes in the future, he replied that he knew of none.

Officials of the United Public Workers followed up the President's order and Bradley's speech with a demand for the removal from office of both Bradley and Marshall. The State Department has frequently been criticized in the past for practicing discrimination, against Jews as well as Negroes.

UPW also criticized the form of the President's order. It was pointed out that a separate fair employment practices commission should be set up instead of leaving the problem in the hands of the Civil Service Commission, where it has been mishandled in the past.

The UPW requested that as evidence of good faith a Negro be appointed to a present vacancy in the Civil Service Commission. The union also called for an end to flagrant discrimination policies in government work in Panama.

Unions Insist On Met Contract

New York (LPA).—The refusal of AFL entertainment unions to accept the decision of the Metropolitan Opera Assn. to cancel the "Met's" 1948-49 season has brought results. Last week the opera's managers agreed to reconsider their stand and sat down with representatives of the 12 unions concerned.

A letter to the association signed by leaders of all the artists' and workers' unions asked an interview with management to discuss "the vital problem of the Metropolitan's 1948-49 season." It denied "the implication in your statement of August 5 that lack of cooperation on the part of the unions is responsible for the decision to suspend the season."

Leading the fight to keep the opera open have been Local 802, American Federation of Musicians, the American Guild of Musical Artists, whose president, noted baritone Lawrence Tibbett, called the first joint meeting of union heads, and the stagehands' union. Cooperating have been nine other AFL affiliates who have members working at the "Met."

General Strike In Cyprus

Nicosia.—A 24-hour general strike broke out in protest against dissolution of the Cyprus consultative assembly by Lord Winster, the British governor. Crowds cheered the demands of labor leaders for self-government. Winster's announcement was bitterly attacked as added evidence of Britain's determination to deny "freedom, national and political," to the people of Cyprus. Meanwhile a 6-month strike by workers at U.S. and British-owned asbestos mines continued despite police violence.

In December 1863 Fincher's "Trades' Review" declared that a strong federation of trade unions was needed "now at this time because capitalists are entering into a combination to force labor to submit to their dictum still more than ever."

GREEN HITS 'RED' SPY SCARE; SAYS 80TH CONGRESS FAILED

Cleveland.—AFL President William Green declared that the "glaring failure of the 80th Congress to take any action to protect the human needs of the American people" is being overshadowed, perhaps intentionally, by the Communist spy scare stirred up by the House Un-American Affairs Committee.

In an address before the biennial convention of the AFL's International Association of Theatrical Stage Employees, Mr. Green attacked the special session of Congress which, he said, "scarcely pretended to do anything about high prices and housing shortages," and "crassly ignored many other acute issues."

Discussing the commotion raised by headlines concerning Communist spy rings operating within government circles, the AFL leader said:

"We cannot help suspecting that it was with the purpose of covering up these shocking failures that congressional investigating committees suddenly launched public hearings into alleged Soviet contamination of our government's own employees in espionage efforts."

"It may be that a few comparatively minor federal government employees betrayed their country and gave or sold secret information to Soviet Russia. If these charges are true and can be sustained in court, the culprits should be promptly prosecuted and punished to the limit."

"The American Federation of Labor, which has consistently and uncompromisingly opposed Communism with more vigor and more effectiveness than any other national organization, believes further that every effort should be made to root out Communists from the public service and to assure the full loyalty of all those on the government's payrolls."

"But, as President Truman and General Eisenhower have emphasized in public statements, there is no cause for public hysteria with regard to disloyalty and spy scares. In my considered judgment, a far greater menace today than espionage is the drive of the Communists to convert the nation's workers and underprivileged minority groups to their cause. If Congress is sincerely anxious to stop the spread of Communism, it should concentrate on improving the conditions that make for Communism."

"Here we are, three years after the end of the war, in the midst of a runaway boom which, in the opinion of even the most conservative economists, can end only in a disastrous crash."

"Those of us who remember the economic collapse of 1929 and the vast suffering which followed in its wake, cannot view such a prospect with equanimity. We cannot see how a Congress even faintly conscious of its responsibility to the American people would fail to heed the danger signals and act to protect the welfare of the American people."

"Yet Congress has failed—and the only ones who can draw any comfort from that failure are Stalin and his colleagues in the Kremlin. They are counting upon a crash in America to destroy our efforts to prevent the spread of Communist imperialism and to preserve world peace."

Warning that it is the real hope of the Communists that the 80th Congress be returned to power, Mr. Green emphasized the importance of union activity to see to it that every union member, his family, and friends registers and votes this year. He said:

"We must not forget that the 80th Congress was elected in 1946 by only one-third of the qualified voters in this country. The other two-thirds stayed home. If we can get them all out to the polls this year, we can bring about the defeat of those who stand in the way of American progress and the election of a new Congress more responsive to the needs of the American people."

'Russians Do Not Want to Fight'

In all of the sound and fury on "L'Affaire Berlin" we've struck one cool note tucked away at the bottom of a column by the Alsop Brothers:

Said the Alsops: "... Most of the experts are still convinced that the Russians do not want to fight. They point to reliable intelligence reports which indicate that no real Russian preparations have as yet been made for war in the immediate future; no Soviet forward stockpiles are being built up; no troops are being maneuvered into position for an advance to the West."

U.S. Air Forces Deny Support of Scabs in Seattle

Washington (LPA).—Attempts by the Boeing Airplane Co., whose Seattle plant has been struck by the Intl. Association of Machinists-unaffiliated, to claim U.S. Air Force support for its strike breaking efforts fell flat last week. In a letter to IAM Secretary Harvey Brown, Air Secretary Stuart Symington denied that Air Corps officers had congratulated Boeing on its use of scab labor.

The "Boeing News"—a company sheet—said that General Joseph T. McNamery and General K. B. Wolfe, after inspecting the Boeing plant, praised the company on the way it was utilizing its labor force, and upon the "morale" of the scabs.

President Brown wrote the Air Force asking Symington to check "into this matter and let me know whether or not this story accurately reflects the statement made by your officers in Seattle." Symington replied: "General McNamery informs me that during his visit at the Boeing plant he made no statement complimenting the company 'upon its hiring record during the past few weeks.' I am satisfied that General McNamery and General Wolfe are officers whose past experience makes it unlikely that under the circumstances they would issue any such statements."

The Air Secretary thanked the IAM chief for bringing this false company statement to his attention.

Dallas Builders Learn a Lesson

Dallas, Tex., (LPA).—Even anti-union employers can learn. That's the moral of a story that has come out of Dallas, and which is going to be told all around the world by the "Voice of America" broadcasts.

A few months ago the superintendent of a large office building was unwilling to use union labor for the installation of an air-conditioning system. The Dallas Building & Construction Trades Council-AFL put the job on its unfair list.

Work bogged down. Non-union men could be secured in only a few of the many skills needed. The owners caught on, fired the superintendent and notified the Council that they wanted the job to be all-union.

Only 30 days later the work was completed—although architects, engineers and contractors had said it would take all summer. So impressed were the owners that they bought full page ads in 115 Texas papers to tell the people of the state how much they had gained by cooperating with the unions.

Since then the owners and John Sorenson, Council secretary, have received inquiries from property owners and contractors in a number of Southern cities asking how they too can establish good working relations with trade unions. Then, last week, "Voice of America" declared that it is going to broadcast this story of American democracy throughout the world.

GOP Chairman Nailed With 'Best Stock' Quote

Philadelphia (LPA).—Don't let your local Republican ward heelers tell you that GOP National Committee Chairman Hugh Scott didn't say that Republicans come of "the best stock."

You can still call him Rep. Hugh (Best Stock) Scott, because the Philadelphia papers, both Democrat and Republican, at the time of his famous "best stock" speech quoted him to that effect.

And the man who reported the speech for the Philadelphia Record at the time certainly can't be called a Democratic stooge. His current job is as publicity man for GOP boss Joe Grundy's private club, the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association.

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ments or signed communications printed herein.

Army "Caste System" Unwanted

Labor has always had a good opinion of General Omar N. Bradley, as a great war leader, a reorganizer of the Veterans' Administration, and a likable man who seems more modest and democratic than most military officers.

As a newspaper of the workers and plain American people, however, we cannot allow to go unchallenged a speech Bradley made to an audience of high-ranking army officers a few days ago.

There have been many "explanations" of what the general said. One version is that the general "didn't know reporters were present." To our mind, that's the most damning admission of all, because it indicates the general said what was in his heart, believing he would not be quoted.

Speaking as their "boss," the army's Chief of Staff, Bradley told the assembled officers: "Sure, we will keep the caste system. It's the just reward for those who work the hardest."

Millions of young Americans who served in the military forces during the war will disagree with the general on that. They came out bitterly resenting the artificial social distinctions of the "caste system." It would be difficult to convince them that these distinctions were based solely on "hard work."

Bradley also told the officers they would have better luck "selling the army to the public" if they would stop "bragging" about such privileges as "low prices in the post exchange."

The army chief admonished the officers to soft-pedal the caste system, but his remarks appear to sum up to this:

There's been a lot of criticism of the army, by the American people and their representatives in Congress. Don't take that too seriously.

"We've got to 'kid them along' a little, but there will be no real change. Officers will keep their ancient privileges, including the caste system, brought here long ago from feudal Europe, where only aristocrats could be 'officers and gentlemen.'"

LABOR has never before printed a word critical of General Bradley, and does not like to do so now. But if even such an enlightened officer clings to a system of outworn privileges, what must be the attitude of the average high-ranking military man?

There is no place for the "caste system" in any branch of American life, particularly one in which men are forced to serve by conscription. When will the "military mind" understand that?—LABOR.

'Unions Becoming Too Strong'

Many of the persons who advocated or voted for the Taft-Hartley act and other anti-union legislation will tell you their action resulted from their feeling that "the unions were becoming much too strong."

Just ask them, "Too strong for what?" and watch them squirm.

They were becoming too strong for the comfort of employers who believe employees should have nothing to say about the conditions under which they work and live.

They were becoming too strong for the comfort of the monopolists, the business-bossed politicians, the open-shop industrialists, the preachers of property-rights-above-human-rights.

They were posing a dangerous threat—but not to the welfare of the nation. The threat was to those who shouted about preserving democracy but gave it only lip service—and to those who got the cockeyed idea that about 90 per cent of the fruits of capitalism should go to those to whom the newspapers refer as "capitalists."

The very nature of the Taft-Hartley act and other anti-labor measures gives the lie to the oft-repeated statements of sponsors that they had no desire to weaken or destroy trade unions.

Among the most avid backers of the measures were men who have tried almost every scheme under the sun to bust the unions with which they dealt.

Well, where do we go from here?

Toward an era in which trade unionism is smashed in the courts and the legislative chambers?

Toward a period in which labor takes its rightful place in the sun and speaks with as much force as management?

That will depend largely on what happens at the polls this fall and in the years to come.

Could be that Orson Welles was a few years ahead of his time, or that those flying disc may be housewife dollars trying to catch the rising food prices.

Now that the political conventions are over, a report from General MacArthur on the billion-dollar occupation of Japan might be in order.

AFL LEADER DIES



Francis P. Fenton, AFL representative in the International Labor Organization and former AFL national director of organization, died of a heart attack at the age of 53.

Frank Fenton Dies at Office

Washington (LPA)—Free labor the world over mourns the death of Francis Patrick Fenton, director of international relations of the AFL. He recently died in his office at AFL headquarters in Washington after two heart attacks. At the International Labor Conference in San Francisco Fenton was leading the forces that made sure the ILO's labor representation remained in the hands of the democratic unionists.

As international affairs director over the past hectic year, Fenton headed the AFL's efforts in behalf of the rebuilding of the democratic labor movements of Western Europe and the encouragement of free trade unionism in Latin America and Asia.

Before taking the job in the international relations department left vacant by the death of Robert J. Watt fourteen months ago, Fenton was director of organization of the AFL, a post to which he was appointed in 1940.

During the war Fenton served the U.S. and the labor movement on top committees of the War Production Board, the War Manpower Commission, the War Labor Board, and the Office of Price Administration.

Fenton was born into the labor movement. His father, John J. Fenton, was business agent of Local 68 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters—the Boston coal teamsters, which Frank Fenton joined while working his way thru school. He earned a degree from Suffolk Law school and was a member of the bar of the supreme court of the U.S.

After working as an international representative of the teamsters union in Boston, Fenton was chosen president of the Boston Central Labor Union, and was for many years active in its affairs, and those of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. Then he became New England director of organization of the AFL.

Always keenly interested in workers' education, Fenton was one of the founders of the Workers Education Bureau and was president of the board of Boston Trade Union College. At the age of 16 he lost an arm while working in a print shop. After World War II Fenton frequently took time out from his heavy round of union duties to demonstrate the usefulness of his artificial arm to amputee veterans.

NLRB Official Dismisses Most Charges Against ITU

Washington (LPA)—On the eve of the International Typographical Union (ITU) convention NLRB Trial Examiner Arthur Leff handed down his report in the cases brought against the union by the American Newspaper Publishers Association and the Chicago dailies. Altho Leff held that ITU was guilty of violating the Taft-Hartley law by insisting upon closed shop provisions in its contracts he set the anti-union zealots back by throwing out all other major charges against the union.

The "Typos" "no contract policy" was ruled illegal by Leff as a means of enforcing a closed shop policy.

Among the complaints by the publishers and NLRB General Counsel Robert Denham which the trial examiner dismissed were charges of violation of the law by:

1—Insisting that union members not be asked to work on products of struck plants and non-union plants;

2—Refusing to let its members cross any ITU picket lines;

3—Planning to assert ITU jurisdiction over new typesetting equipment;

4—Establishing union-employer joint examining boards for new employees;

5—Requiring that newspaper employees reset "canned copy."

Leff recommended that the ITU be instructed to bargain with publishers without reference to the closed shop and that it abandon its "no contract policy."

The NLRB official also dismissed employer allegations that ITU "slowdowns" in Chicago and Detroit violated Taft-Hartley.

Unless the trial examiners' ruling is appealed to the NLRB itself within 20 days it is final, and enforceable thru the federal courts.

Register now—Vote November 2

New Techniques Welcomed

By BRADFORD V. CARTER, Labor Press Associates Feature Writer

One excellent example of a union's consistently protecting its members while aiding in the introduction of a new technique is the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (AFL).

There has been no change in the basic paper-making process during the last hundred years, and some machines actually in use today are 75 years old. But there have been numerous changes in the paper converting processes. Many new uses for paper pulp have been found, and vast improvements have been effected in many of the machines employed in the basic paper-making technique itself.

These changes have come steadily throughout the years, whenever business was good, and the PSPMW long ago decided that its task was to make sure that new machines did not displace workers, and that their wages and working conditions rose with the improved technology. Union officials believe that there is not one case in which the union attempted to prevent the use of new machinery.

Some changes, such as the recent 60 per cent decrease in the amount of time it takes to "cook" wood pulp, do not even threaten to displace workers. No immediate sharp wage gain for the men working at the particular process was involved, but the resulting increased productivity of the industry makes possible union demands for a general lifting of base pay.

More dramatic improvements, however, might have meant lay-offs, and certainly would have meant many injustices to workers had not PSPMW been alert. It insists that an employer give the union ample notice in advance that he contemplates introducing new machinery. No actual unemployment is permitted to result, except in a very rare case where it is impossible for an employer to put workers into another job. When the market for the industry's products is good, normal turnover can be counted on to take care of the problem.

PSPMW has found that in the industry where techniques change frequently a system of plant seniority for lay-offs, and of department seniority

for promotions, affords the fairest deal to all workers.

Another of the union's stipulations is that when a new machine is introduced the first men to work on it do not get job seniority. This must wait until job specifications on the new machine can be firmly established, and older workers given a chance to try out on it. Nor does the union accept the use of a new machine in a particular plant until it is satisfied with the wage rates for the new work.

One of the most important recent innovations has been the hydraulic barker. Logs must be stripped of all bark before being chopped up for pulp. Until a few years ago one of the most common barking machines was an affair with rotating knives into which the barker had to stick each log, hold it, pull it out, then insert the other end. Paper makers could spot a barker because usually the tips of his fingers were missing.

Three years ago a big West Coast plant introduced a new hydraulic barker. Now the worker, protected by a heavy glass panel, presses buttons while strong electrically controlled streams of water strip the logs. The company gave PSPMW eight months notice that it planned to introduce the machine. Then the long, careful process of rate determination began. It resulted in a wage of \$1.88 per hour for barkers as contrasted with \$1.30 that the same workers would be getting if the older system were still in use in that plant. Not one employee has been laid off, although five out of six barkers might have been had they not had a strong union behind them.

PSPMW spokesmen think that some employers are beginning to catch on to the fact that unionism makes technological progress easier. Unorganized, unprotected workers balk at the introduction of new machinery. But workers who know that an organization of their own will protect their jobs and increase their wages as manufacturing methods improve, have nothing to fear from mechanical progress. The union is a hard bargainer, but it's on the side of progress.

What the Witch Hunters Want

By RICHARD SASULY, Federated Press Feature Writer

In my opinion the witch hunters are not as stupid as they seem.

At least seven Congressional committees had a try at chasing Communists and spies during the special session. On the surface it looked as if they were out to break spy rings and throw the spies into jail. Yet they must have known they were on a cold scent.

President Truman stated a well-known fact when he said that the committees were turning up nothing new. Equally well known was the fact that the wild charges which poured out of the hearings had already been investigated exhaustively.

The FBI spent three years and \$500,000 on the spy story told by Elizabeth Bentley. The federal grand jury in New York spent more than a year investigating the same story. Again President Truman was putting an official stamp on common knowledge when he said that all this probing had not led to arrests.

So the question remains—what were the Congressional sleuths, with the Un-American Activities Committee in the lead, looking for?

I think the answer is that running down spies and forcing indictments was something incidental. Arrests of almost any kind would be welcomed by the Un-American Committee, but they would be regarded as a bonus.

The most immediate target was the November elections. At every point the committees, Republican led, looked for chances to drag in and smear Democratic administration leaders. They were still happier whenever there was a chance to bring in the name of a leader in the Progressive Party.

Truman's charge of red herring was politically necessary and effective. Even so, the Republicans expect to win votes through the spy scare.

A second motive for the committee antics was also stated by the President. He said the spy story

was being used to divert attention from the things the 80th Congress should have been doing and was avoiding.

This charge is undeniable. The few committees supposedly looking into such things as inflation and civil rights were content to dip their fingers coyly into messy situations. Then they drew back in Congressional dignity and cried politics. The witch hunters, on the other hand, were as eager as packs of half-starved bloodhounds.

All this, however, leaves out the most sinister motive of the witch hunters. It seems to me that they are after nothing less than a complete change in the moral and legal atmosphere of the U.S.

When Senator Homer Ferguson was questioning William W. Remington, one of the government people accused of espionage, a strange new legal idea appeared.

Ferguson brought out the fact that Remington knew he was under suspicion. He asked Remington then if he told this fact to a prospective superior on a new job. Remington said no and Ferguson indicated clear indignation.

Here is an idea worth pondering. Mere suspicion, apparently, ought to influence whether or not a man is hired in the government. The kernel of this idea is the exact opposite of what has been the basis of American justice. The implication is that a man is guilty until he can manage to clear himself.

The same approach has dominated the Un-American Committee proceedings. More than that, people were smeared for not having given further circulation to wild charges. If the committees have their way, they would reduce us to a nation of stool pigeons competing to see who can shout the loudest, "I am not a Red, I am not a Red." The way to preserve our national self-respect will be to throw the witch hunters out of Congress in November.

Guide To Liberalism

By MORTON G. WHITE, Professor of Philosophy, Harvard University

Thorstein Veblen was one of the most original economists America ever produced, but like most original thinkers he could not remain in the narrow area mapped for him by professional academic surveyors. He ranged far out of his own field and trespassed on the neatly mown property of his colleagues in philosophy, biology, history, and sociology, through the nettled brush of social and political criticism, and finally out of the academic world.

Like John Dewey, our most distinctive philosopher, his writing is difficult but powerful, forbidding at first but worth close study. And also like Dewey, he was associated in spirit if not by membership card with the most emancipated and vital movements of his day.

Both of them contributed to that grass-roots intellectual liberalism which started at the turn of the century and flourished until the most recent calamities killed so much that was good and honest in American social thought. With men like Beard, Holmes, Parrington, and James Harvey Robinson, Veblen was part of the best tradition in American liberalism, a tradition he did not represent loudly but rather in the muted tones of irony.

In a new book called "The Portable Veblen" (published by Viking Press, N.Y., \$2.00), Max Lerner has gathered together a group of selections which reflect the remarkable range of Veblen's interest. It is prepared, not for the economist concerned with the details of Veblen's evolutionist criticism of his

predecessors (though it gives glimpses of that) but for the layman interested in a social thinker who for a generation supplied the labor movement, the left, and the educated world with phrases like "conspicuous consumption," "amiable inefficiency," and "captains of erudition." It succeeds thoroughly in accomplishing its purpose.

The central idea of Veblen's thought is the view that capitalist society is dominated by two antithetical forces: business and industry. The first is interested in profit, the second in technological advance and efficient production for use. The history of society is a history of the struggle between them or other versions of them and although Veblen disavowed faith in progress, his writings show an unshakeable hope and even a conviction that industry would some day free itself from the domination of business. Within this framework Veblen analyzed our economic system and made fun of its culture—the culture of the leisure class.

We feel as we read Veblen as we feel when we read William James on social questions—that American liberalism was once an honest, courageous, and effective movement, supported by serious intellectual foundations and implacably opposed to any kind of totalitarianism. But today everyone calls himself a liberal and the name has become politically useless. America still needs a political movement which will give practical expression to the needs of the labor movement and the noble dreams of Veblen and his peers.

M. J. Tobin Takes Labor Sec'y. Post

Washington.—Maurice Joseph Tobin, former governor of Massachusetts and twice-elected mayor of Boston, accepted the appointment as Secretary of Labor tendered him by President Truman.

The new Cabinet member, who at 47 is the youngest man ever named Secretary of Labor, was sworn into office before a distinguished company of high government officials and prominent labor leaders, including AFL President William Green.

HAD LABOR SUPPORT

Mr. Tobin withdrew from this year's gubernatorial race in Massachusetts in order to accept his federal post.

The new Secretary of Labor had labor support in his past political campaigns. The first of these was his quest of a seat in the Massachusetts legislature. He served in that body in 1927 and 1928. In 1931 he was elected to the Boston School Committee and became its chairman in 1933.

In 1937 Mr. Tobin won a 6-sided mayoralty race in Boston, defeating among others James M. Curley, former governor of Massachusetts and mayor of Boston. He was re-elected mayor in 1941, but resigned to accept the governorship after his victory in the 1944 election. In that campaign he had the active support of all elements of Massachusetts labor. He was defeated for reelection as governor in the Republican sweep of the 1946 campaign.

As Secretary of Labor, Mr. Tobin faces the difficult task of rebuilding the Labor Department which has been reduced to a mere shell as the result of activities of the 80th Congress.

The Labor Department, budget-wise, is by far the poorest of any of the departments. Many bureaus spend far more than the \$14,258,150 which the Labor Department has for the current fiscal year. The National Labor Relations Board will have almost that much money if it spends its present allotment in the first nine months of the year, as Congress has permitted. The Commerce Department's allotment from Congress is more than 10 times Labor's.

SLASH BLS FUNDS

The Labor Department, which Congress created in 1913 "to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States," now has 3,300 employees, including its field staff.

About a third of these are in the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which is not a labor agency any more than it is a management agency. The functions of BLS have been reduced, but protests by business and academic sources saved it from still deeper cuts proposed by the House Appropriations Committee.

The 80th Congress cut the Labor Department's appropriations 18 percent last year and then cut it 17 percent more this year. A great deal of this was done by the transfer of functions. The United States Conciliation Service was cut out of the department and under a slightly different name occupies the same offices in the department's building and performs basically the same functions.

The United States Employment Service recently was transferred from the Labor Department to the Federal Security Agency, although nobody in the executive branch seemed to favor such a move. The Immigration Bureau and the Children's Bureau went out earlier.

Two years ago the department acquired the Division of Veterans' Re-Employment Rights. This year its activities were cut in half. The only expansion in the department is the Apprentice Training Bureau, which now has nearly 500 employees.

On October 6, 1845, a group of Boston mechanics set up the first Working Men's Protective Union, which had as its main purpose the purchase, at reduced prices, of necessities, for its members.

NEW LABOR SECRETARY



Maurice J. Tobin, former Governor of Massachusetts, has been appointed by President Truman to be Secretary of Labor, succeeding the late Lewis B. Schwellenbach.

Typos May Adopt New Methods of Fighting Boss

Indianapolis (LPA)—Adoption of new "methods of defense" if necessary, to win battles with newspaper publishers was urged here by President Woodruff Randolph of the Intl. Typographical Union in a report prepared for submission to the ITU's 90th convention, which opened August 14 in Milwaukee, Wis.

"If we have come to the point where strikes, of themselves, are not a sufficient answer to the unfair employer, another answer, supplementary or otherwise must be found and applied," Randolph declared. "Defensive techniques must evolve as does the industry in which we work."

Other ITU convention reports revealed that during the year ending May 20, the international spent nearly \$4,300,000 for defense purposes, of which approximately \$2,500,000 was spent on the strike against Chicago dailies.

At present, 2 per cent assessment on members is bringing in over \$1,000,000 a month. This has enabled the union to pay back money borrowed from other funds for strike benefits, and to provide full-scale financing of current strikes, the reports disclosed.

A report by Elmer Brown, ITU vice-president, contended that the Typos "have nothing to fear from the highly advertised 'new process' (of newspaper production) except as they may be used as strike-breaking instruments."

Labor Coalition Helps Defeat Crump Machine

Nashville, Tenn.—The political machine of Edward H. (Boss) Crump suffered its first statewide defeat in 20 years when organized labor united behind anti-Crump candidates in the August 5 Democratic primary elections.

With AFL, CIO and railroad union backing, Congressman Estes Kefauver swept the senatorial contest and former Governor Gordon Browning topped the governorship race. Democratic nomination in Tennessee usually means election.

Celebrate the GOLDEN DAYS OF '48

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America's Foremost
Agricultural & Industrial Fair

11 GOLDEN DAYS & NIGHTS

A 14 karat fun fest for the whole family

BLDG. TRADES COUNCIL MINUTES

JULY 29, 1948

Meeting called to order by Chairman Floyd Mason at 8:00 p.m. Roll Call showed 17 Delegates from 9 Locals present.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and adopted.

A letter from the Building Trades Department concerning our By-Laws read and filed.

Nominations for officers were again opened.

For President: Bros. Alsop, Fales and Stewart. Bro. Fales stated he would refuse to sign non-Communists pledges if elected and asked members not to vote for him. Bro. Fales stated he did this to protest against the Taft-Hartley law.

Vice-President: Bros. Grubbs and Dickerson.

Recording Secretary: Bro. Foster. Financial Secretary: Bro. Long. Trustees: Bros. Samford, Grubbs, Casati, Stewart, Dickerson, Sheer and Bethards. Bros. Bethards, Dickerson and Sheer Declined to be nominated as Trustees.

Sergeant-At-Arms: Bro. Isakson. Organization Board: Bros. Fales, Smith, Ingram, Holt, Isakson, and Bethards.

There being no further nominations, Bro. Mason declared Election of officers in order.

Bros. Fales and Grubbs were appointed as tellers.

The election for President was Alsop 9, Stewart 8, 17 votes being cast.

For Vice President: Dickerson 10, Grubbs 7, 17 votes being cast.

Recording Secretary: As Bro. Foster was the only nominee, the Secretary was instructed to cast one white ballot for the election of Bro. Foster.

Financial Secretary: As Bro. Long was the only nominee, the Secretary was instructed to cast one white ballot for the election of Bro. Long.

Trustees: As Bros. Samford, Grubbs, Casati, Barter and Stewart were the only nominees and five Trustees were to be elected, the Secretary was instructed to

cast one white ballot for the election of Bros. Samford, Grubbs, Casati, Barter and Stewart.

Sergeant-At-Arms: As Bro. Isakson was the only nominee for Sergeant-At-Arms, the Secretary was instructed to cast one white ballot for the election of Bro. Isakson.

Organization Board: The vote for the Organization Board was as follows: Smith 16, Ingram 15, Fales 14, Isakson 14, Holt 12, and Bethards 9. 17 votes being cast. Five high men elected.

The Convention call from the State Federation of Labor for delegates to the State Convention was read. It was moved, seconded and carried, the communication be filed.

BILLS

Bills for the Business Representative's salary and Hall rent were presented at this time.

After discussion it was moved, seconded and carried, the Trustees elected tonight be permitted to sign tonight's bills.

After approval of the Trustees it was moved, seconded and carried, the bill for salary and hall rent be paid.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY FOSTER,
Recording Secretary.

AUGUST 5, 1948

Meeting called to order by Chairman Floyd Mason at 8:12 p.m.

Roll call showed 10 Delegates from 7 Local Unions present.

Minutes of the previous meeting, July 29, read and approved.

The regular order of business was suspended at this time and the newly elected officers were installed in their respective offices after being given the obligation pledge by retiring President Floyd Mason.

Bro. Mason was thanked for the faithful performance of his duties as President of the Council.

The regular order of Business was resumed.

COMMUNICATIONS

A letter from the State Federation of Labor concerning the motion picture "The Magic State" read and filed. A letter and Court decision from the State Building and Const. Trades Council concerning a labor case in Grand Rapids, Michigan, read and filed. Minutes of the Santa Clara County Bldg. Trades Council noted and filed. A letter from the State Bldg. and Const. Trades Council concerning hearings by the Division of Industrial Safety concerning attempted changes in the Workmen's Compensation, read and filed. A letter from the Bldg. Trades Department concerning changes in our By-Laws, read and filed. A letter from the United A.F.L. Political and Educational Committee concerning the Council sending Delegates to the meeting, noted and filed. A notice of hearings from the Dept. of Industrial Relations noted and filed. A weekly newsletter noted.

All bills were read and ordered paid.

BUSINESS AGENT'S REPORT

Bro. Miller reported on his activities since the Last Meeting. Reports more men needed.

REPORTS OF UNIONS

Carpenters Local Union 1323: Bro. Dickerson, good meeting.

Painters Local Union 272: Bro. Bolin reported, the Painters have settled for \$2.27 per hour.

Plumbers Local Union 62: Bro. Long, Plumbers have signed new wage scale, \$2.40 per hour.

NEW BUSINESS

After discussion it was moved by Bro. Dickerson we disregard section 31 of the By-Laws and allow such Delegates as attend meetings to hold office and perform the duties they have been elected to. There was no second.

After discussion it was moved by Bro. Hasty this be brought up at our next meeting when more members should be present. There

News Items About APPRENTICES

The Apprentice of Today Is the Journeyman of Tomorrow

SALINAS VALLEY AREA PLASTERERS & CEMENT FINISHERS JAC

Because of wide interest shown in the Monterey area, it was decided to make the committee county-wide and to include membership from Monterey as well as Salinas. A meeting of the full committee will be called for the latter part of August.

MONTEREY & SANTA CRUZ ACCOUNTANTS TRADE COMMITTEE

A "Dustch-Treat" dinner meeting was held recently which 80th Employers and Apprentices were invited to attend.

The intent and purpose was to get better acquainted and promote a clear understanding of the program in the two counties. A general discussion was held, followed by the regular business meeting of the committee.

RECORDS OF APPRENTICES

Several months ago, International Business Machines' equipment was installed in the DAS state office, for the purpose of making and keeping accurate, up-to-date records of apprentices and their training program. Each apprentice agreement had to be coded, and a card made showing all pertinent facts. This tremendous job is now completed. Lists have been prepared, by committee, showing apprentice's name, occupation, and status—whether active, completed, or cancelled. These lists are being mailed this month to DAS supervisor in the district offices. Each JAC will be contacted by one of our supervisors, with copy of the list for that committee to be checked as to accuracy of data therein.

We realize that the JAC's will not be able to check these lists and correct them immediately—that it will take a little time. We are hopeful, however, that they will be able to do the job as soon as possible. DAS supervisors will assist in any way requested by the committees.

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL

was no second.

GOOD AND WELFARE

The Secretary was instructed to notify the various affiliated Local Unions of the non-attendance of several Delegates.

FINANCIAL REPORT

The financial Secretary's report was read and approved.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

HARRY FOSTER,
Recording Secretary.

OFFICERS

President: J. Alsop—Sheetmetal Local 304.

Vice President: W. J. Dickerson—Carpenters Local 1323.

Secretary: H. Foster—Sheetmetal Local 304.

Financial Secretary: L. T. Long—Plumbers Local 62.

Trustees:

A. Samford, Electricians 1072.

W. Grubbs, Painters 272.

L. Casati, Laborers 690.

N. L. Barter, Lathers 122.

W. Stewart, Plasterers 337.

Organization Board:

V. Smith, Roofers 50.

W. Ingram, Plasterers 337.

M. Fales, Electricians 1072.

R. Isakson, Sheetmetal 304.

K. Holt, Laborers 690.

LOCAL 483 REPORTS



HOTEL AND RESTAURANT
EMPLOYEES & BARTENDERS
ALLIANCE 483
MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA

Walking a picket line gives one an opportunity to reflect considerably while pacing up and down. It is a dull, monotonous duty, broken only by questions from the curious or insults from the bigoted or drunks. Since pauses for reflection are few and far between in the working life of a union secretary, I make the most of them when they are available.

People stop and ask: "Why are you picketing?" "What Union is involved?" and many other routine questions. What are some of the answers? Many of our own people doubtless are uncertain!

Let's start from the beginning. A Union is an association of workers, following allied crafts, who are interested in their own, and their fellow worker's welfare. It is dedicated to the proposition that the WAGES, HOURS, AND WORKING CONDITIONS of men and women craftsmen must be safeguarded and improved as our civilization progresses or changes. It is made up, mainly, of decent, honest working men and women, boys and girls, with a few selfish, unscrupulous individuals thrown in to provide variety. It is a representative sample of Main Street, U.S.A. It has a heart and soul, since it is originated, operated, and fostered by human beings. It is just as good, or just as bad, as those human beings choose to make it. It can accomplish worlds of good, or it can do irreparable harm.

The Union is managed by officers who are elected by the majority vote of the members present at the election meetings. (Note that sentence—THE MAJORITY VOTE OF THE MEMBERS PRESENT. Now reflect: Are you one of "those present"? These officers are charged with the responsibility of operating the Union for the best interests of ALL its members. They must constantly listen to complaints, conduct investigations, analyze situations, and reach decisions. They must exercise their best judgement if the welfare of the Membership is to be protected.

Last week a routine complaint was received by the Union Office. An investigation was conducted, witnesses questioned, stories listened to and analyzed, and a decision reached. The contract signer involved did not agree with the Union's decision. He was then informed that Section 19 of the contract would be invoked, and arbitration requested. He rejected arbitration. The door was closed to a peaceful, quiet settlement. A work stoppage was ordered by the Union Executive Board, and pickets were placed. The dispute was settled to the satisfaction of all parties twenty-four hours later.

Disputes of one sort or another reach the Union Office every day. Nearly all of them can be settled quickly and peacefully—through the age-old method of "give and take". It's as simple as that. Occasionally, there are situations which require more time, to allow tempers to cool, and the facts to emerge. These disputes too, are usually settled peacefully, in due course of time. When a door is CLOSED to such settlement, however, the Union must take action. The only action, reasonable and legal, is to effect a work stoppage and place pickets. Advertise the Union's position to the potential customers. Human nature being what it is, ANYTHING can happen from that point on. And frequently does!

I should like to make some more personal observations now. The generalities of an average situation are set forth above.

When a work stoppage is effected by the Union's officers, the membership is then called upon to back up their decisions. The members are called upon to perform picket duty, perhaps to pay for picket assessments, and to generally assist in solving the dispute to the best advantage of the Union.

This is a natural and logical function of a Union Association. For the outcome of a dispute in one place of business can very well affect the welfare of workers in many other locations. The Union's members are then actively engaged in the prime function of their organization—mutual helpfulness for their mutual advantage. It is interesting to note the manner in which the members called upon for assistance receive the call. Most are immediately concerned for their Union's welfare, and bend every effort to assist. Some hedge and crawl. Others flatly refuse to assist. This, too, is natural, since all are human beings, and all think and act somewhat differently. Invariably, one or two promise picket duty—and then fail to show up. Hence, your Secretary must fill in the breach—by calling another member up, or by himself walking the line. This secretary prefers to walk that line—for he believes that is the right and proper action to take. He believes that Union men and women must have the MORAL COURAGE, the INSTINCTUAL FORTITUDE—the GUTS, if you please, to stand up and be counted. Those who lack that moral courage must answer twofold: first, to their own conscience; secondly, to their fellow workers. They have made their

own bed, now they must lie in it.

It's as simple as that. Isn't it?

A picket line is an effective weapon, and must be used judiciously. It brings forth certain facts. It works well. Few potential customers will cross that line. But some do. A few soldiers, mostly youthful men, will cross the line, enter the premises, and feel brave. Some of our fellow townsmen will cross that line. It seems wise to publish the identities of those who cross that line. It's nice to know who your "friends" are. The Mission Taxi-cab drivers—four of them—crossed and recrossed our picket line. (The San Carlos Cab Company is a Union Concern—their drivers are members of the Teamsters' Union. These men stayed away. Period.) A Carmel Businessman crossed that line. A Monterey Pin-Ball machine operator crossed that line. They too are human beings, and are entitled to express their opinion, in their own way. We, fortunately, have that same privilege. We can—and will—make use of it. Very, loudly and painfully, should it become necessary.

Local 483—and it's members—are still here, and still doing business. Brother Bert Fuqua, formerly nite cook for CARMELOS, has taken the big jump and is now in business for himself. Bert operates DEE'S COFFEE SHOP, located on Fremont Extension, near the TWENTY-SIX CLUB. Drop by and see Bert when you're out that way. And speaking of Fremont Extension, MABEL KILE, who pioneered the present BARBEQUE INN Location (Mabel operated there for twelve years), is doing well at her new restaurant on Fremont, just off the Salinas Highway. Mabel is well-known to old-time members of the TEAMSTERS UNION, as she has catered to their trade for many years—and still does. HARVEY ROSE has returned from his vacation, fishing in the Sierra Mountains, and is back at the nite stand at RAINBOW CAFE. SCOTTY, who is getting old and having teeth extracted, missed a few nights at THE ANCHOR last week, but he's chewing better now, he says! GENE KING has a new idea for losing weight, he says. Why diet, when walking that line will help reduce, he says? Well, maybe!

We must take action on our convention delegates at our next meeting—that's today, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18th, or tomorrow, depending on when the paper reaches you). Several have already been nominated, but alternates can be chosen, in case those nominated as delegates are unable to attend. It is an expensive proposition to send several delegates to such a convention, so we must also solve the financial problem. The benefit party voted at our last meeting should care for our needs, but to be successful, such a party requires lots of whole-hearted cooperation. Get up to our newly-decorated UNION HALL and participate in the business meetings. REMEMBER—YOUR UNION is only as strong (or weak) as YOU care to make it.

The usual troubles are plaguing your secretary. DUES COLLECTIONS. Yes, that's right! DUES COLLECTIONS. Your secretary CANNOT operate efficiently as a BUSINESS AGENT and still take whole days off to visit the houses and round up delinquent dues payments. GET THOSE DUES PAYMENTS INTO YOUR UNION OFFICE—for your own protection. REMEMBER, your LIFE INSURANCE becomes NULL AND VOID if your dues are delinquent more than SIXTY DAYS. Don't take chances—pay up to date, or in advance, then you protect your benefits—and your family.

See you at the meeting!

GEORGE L. RICE,
Secretary.

NEWS FOR VETERANS

VA has added eight tropical diseases to its list of those ailments which vets may be assumed to have caught in active service: malaria, black-water fever as a complication of malaria, onchocerciasis, oryza fever, dracontiasis, pinta, plague and yellow fever. Already on the list were: yaws, leprosy, dysentery, filariasis, leishmaniasis, malaria and schistosomiasis.

Fort Funston at San Francisco has been approved as the site for a new 1,000-bed psychiatric hospital to serve veterans in northern California.

Any vet who drops out of school or college before end of the period for which tuition has to be paid must refund the tuition that VA must pay for the time he did not attend. Those who do not want to refund the payment to VA will lose the training time covered by that payment.

Veterans Administration is advising vets to give their National Life Insurance policies periodic "three-way checks" to make certain that their NSLI programs are consistent with their plans, obligations, and incomes.

The "three-way check" should cover (1) beneficiaries, both principal and contingent, (2) manner in which proceeds are to be paid to beneficiaries, and (3) amount and type of NSLI in force.

Many veterans fail to name new beneficiaries when they marry or when a designated beneficiary dies, VA reports.

If a veteran dies without naming a beneficiary, if he is not designated beneficiary is alive at the time of his death, proceeds of the insurance do into his estate and are subject to inheritance taxes. Final distribution of the proceeds may not be that which the veteran would have desired.

Changes in family status or family income often require a veteran to change the method of NSLI settlement. He may elect to have his NSLI proceeds paid to his beneficiary in a lump sum or in equal monthly installments ranging from 36 to lifetime income.

The type and amount of NSLI owned by a veteran should be that which best fits his pocketbook and gives him the most coverage, VA said. NSLI policies include term, ordinary life, 30-payment life, 20-payment life, endowment at age 60, endowment at age 65, and 20-year endowment.

Question: May I name more than one beneficiary to my National Service Life Insurance?

Answer: Yes. You may divide the amount of your policy between two or more beneficiaries. You may also name one or more contingent beneficiaries.

Question: I am a World War II veteran and have been totally disabled for a few months. At the end of my sixth month of total disability, will I have to continue paying my National Service Life Insurance premiums or is a waiver granted automatically?

Answer: No automatic waiver of premiums is ever granted. A veteran must be totally disabled for six months before he may apply for a waiver of premiums. You are entitled to file a claim for refund of those premiums you paid from the date on which the waiver became effective.

Social Security News Flash—Many 65-year-old workers are losing monthly payments which they and their employers have paid for. If you are 65 or over, a call at the social security office may prevent this from happening to you.

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Veterans' Aid—Ohio Style

A veterans' organization committee recently urged Senator Robert Taft, Republican of Ohio, to oppose the bill depriving 750,000 persons of Social Security retirement benefits. After listening to the veterans' argument Senator Taft said:

"Why don't you buy your insurance from private companies like I do?"

Taft is a millionaire—by inheritance. The bill taking 750,000 people off the Social Security rolls passed—was vetoed by President Truman—and with Taft's support was passed over the President's veto.

LEIDIG'S

- LIQUOR
- WINES
- BEER
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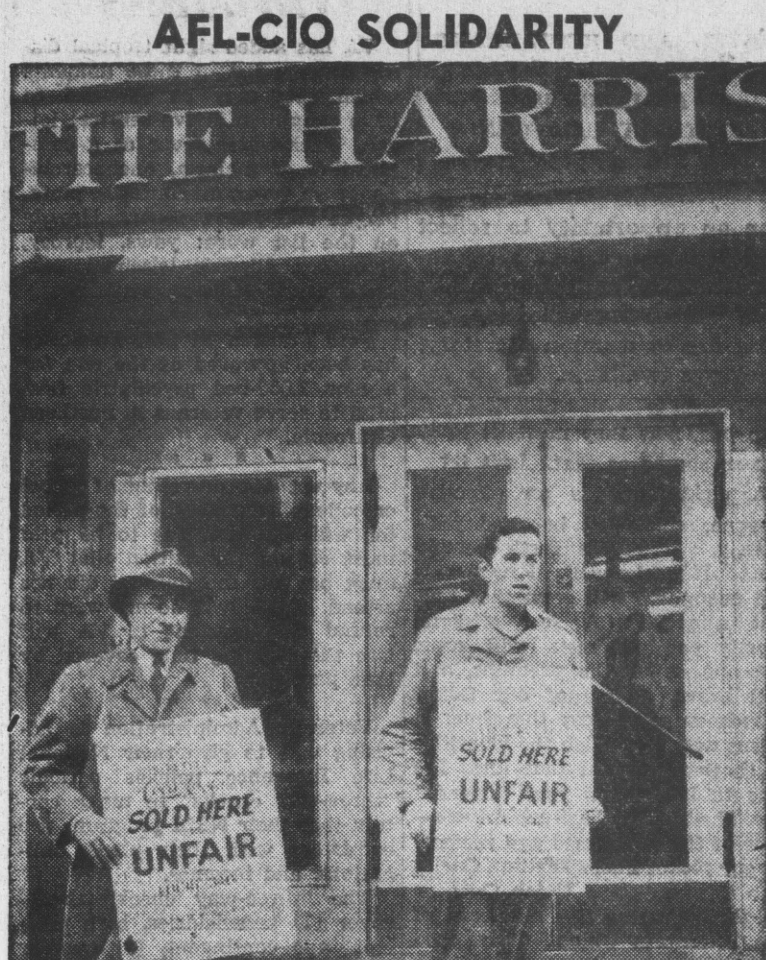
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David Lindner and Harris Tuttle of the National Maritime Union (CIO) joined picketline of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL) striking against the Harris Co., ship chandlers, in Portland, Me.

THE DI GIORGIO STRIKERS SCORE AT NLRB HEARING

Los Angeles.—Representatives of the NLRB and the Di Giorgio fruit ranch, largest in the nation, were saved by the bell of adjournment here in hearings on charges of unfair labor practices against the four AFL unions on strike at the ranch since last October.

Opponents of the unions were on the ropes as AFL attorneys wound up nine days of hearings, scoring the following legal points:

1. Won an adjournment of several weeks during which time union counsel says it will take its case into Federal court to get a legal instead of an administrative ruling on the basic question at issue—whether agricultural workers can be punished under the Taft-Hartley Act, which simultaneously excludes them from its alleged benefits. After adjournment, the hearings are scheduled to resume in Bakersfield.

2. Won admission from a key company witness that his prior sworn statements regarding union threats to start a secondary boycott were false and were composed by company attorneys.

3. Won admission from another company witness that he drew up his testimony of unfair labor practices in the presence of the company's lawyer.

4. Practically confined the company's case to statements of one union official, now deceased, on what his union would do elsewhere if the strike did not end.

Unions involved in the hearing were Local 218, Natl. Farm Labor Union, Local 45, Distillery Rectifying & Wine Workers Union and Locals 87 and 848, Intl. Bro. of Teamsters.

Some 1500 farm workers have been on strike for 10 months against the huge fruit ranch, which has refused to recognize their unions or their wage demands. The four unions are maintaining a 9-mile picket line around the 22,000 acre ranch in the face of company-inspired violence, which has resulted in the brutal shooting of one union leader and attacks on scores of others.

MACARTHUR CENSORS BAN ICKES ARTICLE

Tokyo.—Freedom of the press suffered another jolt here when Gen. Douglas MacArthur's censors barred publication of a New York Post article by Harold Ickes, former U.S. secretary of the interior, calling for the general's removal. Published in the U.S. August 6, the piece described MacArthur as "conducting himself like an Emperor." It strongly ridiculed the "endeavors of our number-one military-missionary, to lead the benighted Japanese into the green pastures of democracy."

"Whereas we of the homeland have been feeling satisfied with our emancipation of Japanese slave labor after 2000 years of feudalism, we now discover a dictatorial representative of our democracy ruthlessly repressing organized movements for the betterment of workers in Japan by issuing an edict to deny them the right to strike," Ickes wrote.

"For the sake of American leadership in decency," he concluded, "MacArthur should be ousted."

Referring to a trend toward monopoly in the iron industry, the Pittsburgh Morning Post declared in 1949: "The wealthy monopolists are anxious to crush those who are doing a small business and get them out of the way, in order that they may fix prices to suit themselves."

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Louis Called Master-Fighter

Joe Louis, as Cauliflower's head man, juggled more distinction, amounting to honor, to the larcenous fight game than any other champion. In and out of the battle pit Joe was immensely popular. This in itself is a singular distinction. Habitually, the ring's top dog is not only unpopular but frequently hated. Required reading—the careers of Dempsey and Tunney.

At his best or in decline there was never a more feared fighter than Louis. There never was a more destructive two-handed hitter. Joe's left jab was a butcherous weapon, his right a lightning bolt. Louis' instinct for an opening was razor-sharp. He stalked his prey with the sinister patience of a tiger, and no faster, more accurate and deadlier fist than Joe's ever whizzed to the kayo target.

There's no such thing as "a perfect fighting machine." All have a flaw somewhere. You are often reminded that Louis was frequently clouted by the so-called "sucker" punch—the right hand. Actually, it is not a "sucker" punch. Well delivered, it is a surprise punch, and the mightiest ringsters have felt it.

Nobody ever branded Dempsey a "sucker" for a right-handed sock, did they? Tunney has observed that he found it difficult to get a solid shot at Jack's whiskers. Yet the crude swinger, Firpo, slammed Jack to his knees with his first punch—a wild right. Also, it was a succession of these ponderous hits that bowled Dempsey through the ropes in the same fight. Again, 'twas a scorching right lead from Georges Carpentier that momentarily stunned Dempsey, made him hold on. I know because I saw all that.

More important is that both Louis and Dempsey could take right-handed knock downs and come on to win. That is all that really counts—winning. The rest is more window-dressing to fill out the fight.

GHOST COMES TO LIFE

Louis was the cleanest of fighting men, a man without a complaint or excuse. He was dead game and he liked working at his grim trade. Though he could take care of himself, Joe was not a great boxer. He didn't need to be. Had he been, he wouldn't have been Joe Louis. He was a master-fighter. And the master-fighter will almost always whip the master-boxer.

The ancient classic example: Fitzsimmons, seemingly clumsy but crafty genius of the killing punch destroying Corbett, most brilliant of all heavyweight boxers. And in our time Louis' flattening of the courageous will-o'-the-wisp, Billy Conn.

The real Louis never made a bad fight. However, many of his foes, through abject fear, did. Joe was just a ghost of himself in the Walcott fights. Yet he achieved what loosely could be called a scientific miracle. In one dramatic flash he brought a ghost to life—the Joe Louis of great days—and Walcott toppled senseless. Hence, you witnessed a miracle, not a prize fight. It was worth the money.

Joe Louis in retirement is the first and only genuine "retired and undefeated heavyweight champion of the world." Only when he had given his last ounce of energy to the fight game did he pronounce "Enough." He left Cauliflower with a delayed bang, not a whimper, and in full glory. He was wise to say goodbye. He was no longer a great fighting man and knew it. Tunney was different. He quit at the peak of fighting form. He did not lack formidable opposition, either. Jack Sharkey, a fellow who always thought he could lick Tunney, waited for him. He's still waiting.

Tunney didn't retire in the sense that Louis did. Simply, it was pleasanter for Gene to marry into the plush set than to defend his title. Just divorced himself from slugging and married a woman, huh?

Coal Miners Name U.S. Congressman

Louisville, Ky.—The United Mine Workers (unaffiliated) elected James S. Golden to Congress from the 9th district in the August 7 primary, final returns showed August 12. Golden, 56, has been UMW attorney in Harlan and Bell counties for 18 years.

He won the Republican primary by garnering over 19,000 votes to 15,000 for his nearest opponent, Pleaz Mobley. This means automatic election because the Democrats never run a candidate in the traditionally Republican district in the southeastern Kentucky mountains.

Golden carried the city of Harlan and every coal camp in Harlan county, most populous mining area in the district. He also piled up majorities in other sections where the UMW has a large membership. He will succeed the late Rep. John M. Robison,

UNIONS TRY TO SAVE THE 'MET'

New York (LPA)—AFL unions in the entertainment industry are trying to work out plans which will keep the Metropolitan Opera Association in business.

Famed Baritone Lawrence Tibbett, president of the American Guild of Musical Artists, an affiliate of the Associated Actors & Artists of America - AFL, has called a conference of all unions affected by the 'Met's' decision to cancel plans for the 1948-49 opera season.

The opera's management claimed that it was unable to grant better wages to its employees, represented by 12 unions, because it had piled up a \$220,000 deficit last year, although playing to full houses.

At least three of the unions involved, Local 802 of the American Federation of Musicians, Local 1 of the stagehands union, and the Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants Union continued to try to find ways and means of compromising their demands with the 'Met.' The musicians offered to forego wage increases if a social security plan is agreed to by the management.

Then came the association's unilateral proclamation that the season is being cancelled.

Charles R. Iucci, secretary of Local 802-AFM promptly pointed out that:

"The Metropolitan Opera is not a private venture but a world-renowned institution; it is one which belongs not to a board of directors but to all the people, those thousands of Americans who have contributed money so that the Metropolitan could continue its existence."

"It belongs to the employees who have on numerous occasions made wage sacrifices, given free services for charitable purposes and actual financial contributions. Local 802 has given direct subsidies to the Metropolitan."

"With this background it is inconceivable that the Metropolitan Opera's board of directors could act so cavalierly."

Tibbett's telegram calling other union representatives to meet with him also expressed shock that the directors had broken off negotiations and issued their ultimatum.

"Such cancellation affects the development of musical culture in the U.S. as well as the livelihood and artistic careers of over 600 persons."

Japanese Wives Threaten Strike Over 'Hey, You'

Every so often it seems that American unionists can learn something from the Japanese. In the Japanese city of Ichinoseki, a majority of the housewives threatened to go on strike if their husbands did not, among other things, stop summoning them with "Oi." It seems that "Oi" means "Hey, you" which sometimes seems to be just about the limit of an American boss' vocabulary.

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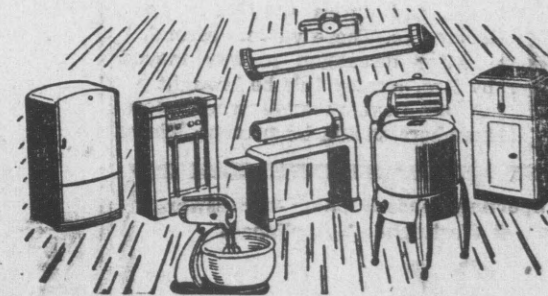
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Organized Labor, Bulwark of Civilization

By FRANK C. MacDONALD
President, State Building and Construction Trades Council

Organized labor has functioned and is functioning in accordance with the laws of the land.

However, the welfare of its members is menaced by the increasing number of attempts to invade, restrict, and even abrogate their constitutional rights. It is essential, therefore, very briefly to consider certain facts.

Food, clothing and shelter produced by the tolling masses are the basic requirements of the people of civilized nations. In democracies, higher wages and better living conditions have been secured by unions for the masses. In autocracies, unions—if any—are limited, and inferior conditions maintain.

In the prewar era, there existed a restricted trades union movement in Germany and Italy, and a very limited trades union movement in Japan.

The first blow at world peace and liberty necessary to enable Hitler to engage in war was the blow struck to crush the German trades unions. Unions were crushed in order to enforce obedience of union workmen who were unalterably opposed to wars of aggression.

The same thing occurred in Italy. With trades unions crushed at home, the dictators started the invasion of neighboring nations.

The subjugation of Poland, Denmark, Norway, Belgium and France was accompanied by orders to crush the unions in those countries.

Let it never be forgotten that although the unions were crushed, trades unionism—a living symbol of liberty—was not destroyed. Let it always be remembered that in each of these subjugated countries the trades unionists constituted the bulwark of the underground movement which collaborated with the allied forces and was a potent factor in bringing about allied victory.

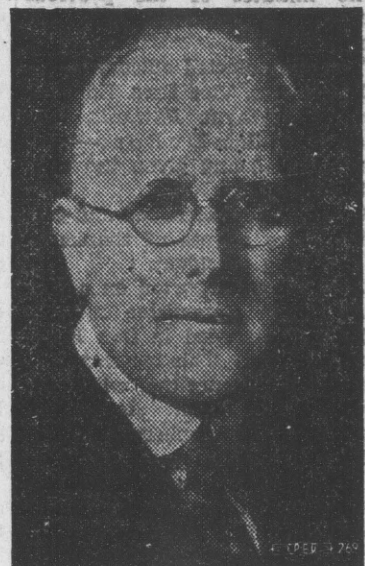
When victory was achieved, the efforts and thoughts of men were directed toward establishing permanent world peace. Actuated by that desire, the representative statesmen of 52 nations gathered in San Francisco and drafted and agreed to the United Nations charter.

The world's statesmen agreed that wars invariably can be traced to want, fear, and a degraded condition of the masses.

Therefore, the charter of the United Nations inaugurated by these statesmen and ratified by the United States of America and 51 other nations, declared that: "We, the People of the United Nations,

"Determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

"To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal right of men and women and of nations large and small, and



FRANK C. MacDONALD
President
State Building and Construction
Trades Council of California

"To establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

"To promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, and for these ends

"To practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and

"To unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

"To insure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

"To employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all people, have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims."

In order to insure world peace, this charter declares that:

"With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of people, the United Nations shall promote:

"(a) Higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;

"(b) Solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems and international cultural and educational cooperation; and

"(c) Universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedom for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion."

Foremost among the objectives of the United States armed forces in occupied countries were the establishment of order, the distribution of food, and the re-establishment of trades unions.

Our armed forces saw to it that the exploiters of labor in Germany, Italy and Japan did not prevent the re-establishment of trades unions in those countries. The corporate interests, the exploiters of labor, in each of these countries have been compelled to respect the right of the mass of workers to organize for mutual benefit, protection, and advancement. The charter of the United Nations has in effect declared that the best insurance of world peace is by the establishment of free trades unionism in all the nations of the world.

Let us not, however, in over-enthusiasm misjudge our condition and our situation.

The four freedoms do not maintain throughout the world. They do not maintain even in the United States of America. The millennium is a long, long way off.

Fear of oppression; fear of abrogation of constitutional rights; fear of want still beset American workmen.

We are confronted by the paradox that while we toil to produce abundantly the things necessary for the American people and to help feed, clothe and shelter the destitute people of war-ravished nations; while we toil to support and maintain our brothers who constitute the armed occupational forces that are enforcing law and order, supervising distribution of the things necessary for life, and compelling the recognition of trades unionism and other rights of free men in foreign lands, we, in America, are confronted by the menace of continuously increasing attempts to invade, restrict, and even abrogate our constitutional rights.

The members of the American Federation of Labor are unwavering in their allegiance to our constitution and our republic.

Truman Blasts The Do-Nothing Congress Record

Washington.—President Truman passed the 80th Congress in review August 12 and sharply criticized the legislators for their do-nothing record.

The President said that even the congressional committee refused to meet during the last special session to give serious attention to problems like inflation and housing. He said numerous government experts were prepared to offer testimony but were not called. Labor spokesmen were also refused an opportunity to be heard.

Truman repeated an earlier statement that the spy investigation by the House un-American activities committee was in the nature of a red herring to distract attention from congressional failures. He cited Gen. Dwight Eisenhower as agreeing with his position on the spy probe.

Asked if he agreed with the statement by Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) that prices would soon level off, Truman remarked that they leveled off every week, but at higher levels each time.

Earlier in the day the White House released a congressional scorecard. The tally showed that action was taken on only 3 out of 18 important proposals made to Congress by the President during the special session which he called.

Wife Also Eligible For Social Security

In addition to the monthly payments which a retired worker gets under the old-age insurance program, his wife is also eligible for benefits if she is 65 or over, provided they are living together and have been married at least three years. The wife's benefits are half the husband's amount.

For example, take the Johnsons. They sold their farm in Montana during the war and moved to Richmond. Mr. Johnson worked a few years in a war plant, retiring in 1946 at the age of 66. They bought a few acres near Walnut Creek, and he began drawing old-age insurance of \$28.06 a month.

Last month, Mrs. Johnson reached the age of 65. She promptly filed a social security application, based on her husband's earnings. Her payments will be \$14.03 a month, continuing as long as Mr. Johnson lives. In case of his death, she will be eligible for widow's benefits of \$21.05 a month.

They toil to feed, clothe and shelter the people.

They sacrificed, fought, and thousands died to perpetuate democracy for America and the world.

They approve the charter of the United Nations.

They want peace at home and abroad.

They respect and appreciate the cooperation of all fair employers.

To safeguard the American way of life and to maintain American industry, production, and prosperity, they insist that wages must be raised proportionately to the increase in living costs which are being forced upon the people.

They will oppose by every legal resource at their command all attempts to restrict or abrogate their constitutional rights.

They will continue their efforts to build a better, nobler, safer civilization.

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Stagehands' Convention Faces New Headaches on Television, Movie Jobs

Cleveland (LPA) — More than 1100 delegates are taking part this week in the 39th biennial convention of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Operators of America.

President Richard F. Walsh's report to the delegates points out that 938 locals of IATSE are represented, representing a gain of 29 newly chartered locals since the last convention two years ago.

In describing union activities in the Hollywood movie studios, Walsh says "By exposing and defeating the pro-Communist forces that sought to control the key medium of public information we serve, the Alliance has played a promising part in the battle against a world movement aimed at destroying America's democratic institutions."

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The following is the result of the Union Shop election held by the United States Government in the produce drivers' industry, covering some 50 companies, members of the Grower-Shopper Vegetable Association in the Salinas, Watsonville and Hollister areas: 419 drivers were eligible to vote, of which 364 voted; 357 voted for the Union Shop, 7 voted against the Union Shop. There were no void ballots and there were no challenged ballots.

It took five days for the Board to conduct this election and it was very difficult because of the large area involved and the consequence of sheds shutting down temporarily on short notice. Your Union certainly appreciates the manner in which the drivers decided on this most important issue. The Shop Stewards should be commended for their hard work and the interest shown in notifying many of the men that were far away from the polling places. All in all your Union certainly is proud that such a difficult election was held with very little discourse; praise should also go to the observer for the Grower-Shopper Vegetable Association, Jack Armstrong, who was certainly fair, which resulted in no disputes, no challenged ballots and agreements were arrived at in a friendly manner.

We remind all the drivers that the Union Shop under the present law is now legal and it behooves all of use to make certain that all men driving equipment under the jurisdiction of this Union working for the Grower-Shopper Vegetable Association of Central California, must be members of our Union. Report anyone who is not a member of the Union and who is driving a truck, to your Business Agent, Shop Steward or direct to the Union office.

HAVE YOU REGISTERED TO VOTE? IF NOT, REGISTER TODAY SO THAT YOU MAY BE ABLE TO CAST YOUR VOTE IN THE NOVEMBER ELECTION. DEADLINE, SEPTEMBER 23RD.

Elections have been held recently for General Box and West Coast Box Company, as well as Permanent Metals, where the votes were unanimous in favor of the Union Shop.

Your Union has gone through Union Shop elections in nearly every division; and with the exception of one or two the votes have been unanimous for the Union Shop. The officers of your Union are indeed appreciative for the manner in which members have conducted themselves without intimidation and coercion during elections held; and, according to the outcome of elections held, it certainly shows that not only in Salinas, but in the United States where U. A. elections are taking place, the voters overwhelmingly are in favor of the Union Shop.

If you are not a registered voter, be sure to register now, otherwise you will not be eligible to vote when November rolls around. You can register at your Union office, or various other places in Salinas. As a citizen of the United States, it is your duty to register to vote.

ATTENTION, ALL MEMBERS!

Most of our jobs are now in full swing, so if you are not employed make sure that we have your name listed at the Union Office for jobs which may be coming in. Your Union office is located at 274 E. Alisal Street, Salinas. It is also important that you keep the office fully informed of your correct address so that we may in turn keep you informed by newspapers, bulletins, cards, etc. We have a dead-letter file where we have a number of insurance policies, union books and receipts which have been returned to us for correct address. IF YOU HAVE NOT RECEIVED YOUR INSURANCE POLICY ask about it at the Union office—it may be in the dead-letter file.

We note from time to time that members of this Union are riding non-Union cabs, as well as buying their oil and tires in a non-Union service station. We have all taken an oath in this Union, and that oath includes that we will patronize whenever possible only such places of business who are fair to organized labor. You pay dues to maintain the Union for that very reason—that your wages, hours and conditions may be safeguarded. By patronizing the non-Union shops, you tear down the very conditions you pay dues to protect. So remember that the only Union cab companies in Salinas are: Yellow Cab Company, phone 7337; Checker Cab, 4866; Salinas Cab Company, 5719, and Carl's Cab, 5565. When riding one of these cabs, be sure the driver is wearing a Union button, or can show he is a member of the Teamsters Union. Texhoma, City, and Packard Cab companies ARE NOT under contract with the Teamsters Union.

the official title remains—organizer. Other terms are more apt.

Troubleshooter would be the most expressive title, for much of their work boils down to cooling personal rivalries or ruffled vanities that would be ludicrous if they were not so prone to wreck unions. Jealousies over some unpaid title do more to derail labor unions than all the full-page propaganda of the National Association of Manufacturers.

To the decimal minded organizers who are assigned the wearisome task of fine-combing local union records at frequent intervals, incompetence is far more common than dishonesty. I was sent to check the books of a small dye workers' union that had gotten off the financial beam. After I recovered from the shock of meeting people whose hair and skin was red, purple or orange, I found there was no member with book-keeping experience. "And no accountant could be persuaded to accept such a colorful position."

Another organizer arrived in the grey dawn at a tiny southern hamlet which smelled of pine smoke and cold loam. On a rush assignment, he had been notified that "labor violence was impending." With one eye peeled for bloody mobs, he made his way to a one-chair barber shop where the plea had originated and asked where the trouble was.

"Right over in that abandoned factory," the highly excited barber told him. "There's a so and so over there who just got out of the penitentiary and he's cutting hair for fifteen cents. Not only that—his wife is in the back room entertaining the customers!" The tired and disgusted labor representative sat with his head in his hands for a few minutes and finally propounded a formula for settlement that recommended the malefactor's barber pole be painted dark black.

Only a few of the assignments are comical—some are downright dangerous. There was nothing funny about the expressions of the professional hoodlums who met Tom McGuire when he was sent in to investigate reports of racketeering on a project to increase New York's water supply.

Some ten years ago, rumors reached A. F. of L. headquarters that New York racketeers had gained control of one of the unions on the project. The boys in the black hat, so called because of their favorite head-gear, worked through foremen in their pay who fired workers so others could replace them. . . . with increase of the \$25 initiation fees, all of which went into the pockets of the gangsters.

A. F. of L. President William Green sent Tom McGuire, then a general organizer and now Labor Relations Director for Bausch and Lomb of Rochester, N. Y., to investigate. When McGuire presented himself at the offices of the gangsters he was subtly informed that his health would not suffer if he betook himself elsewhere.

McGuire persisted in interviewing the members, however, and his report caused the first shake-up which resulted in criminal prosecution of the black hat boys.

When you spend ten out of fourteen nights on trains or busses and finally pause at home for some clean shirts and dirty looks you begin to ponder why anyone would choose a career so closely akin to a mechanized Flying Dutchman. Surely not for the \$65 to \$125 a week with \$6 to \$10 a day expenses, for most organizers could make more money and get acquainted with their families in some other work.

Like shoemaker's children, labor organizers are one of the few occupations without a union. Few are concerned, perhaps because they all belong to the union they represent. However, harried industrialists chortled when a North Carolina organizer recently fled NLRB unfair labor practice charges against the CIO charging they fired him for trying to organize the organizers.

I have never heard of anyone deliberately choosing this profession in their youth as they would medicine, law or finance. Circumstances plus certain characteristics are the governing factors. An ingrained sense of sympathy with the underdog is perhaps the main ingredient.

But there is another attraction. A bright and willing young man or woman can forge ahead to a position of responsibility quicker in the labor movement than in the cut-throat competition of big business. They can build a job by sincere effort and sacrifice. A large share of union jobs are created by the people who hold them; that is why organizations are often referred to as So-and-So's local.

No one has ever heard of an organizer becoming a millionaire. But a mid-western organizer did score a grand slam in the accumulation of worldly goods when he organized a big wood-working plant and then used the boss's automobile to elope with his daughter. When the badly trampled industrialist revived, he is said to have murmured: "Look around, Fast Talker; see if you missed anything!"

In every town is an volunteer organizer who works solely for honor. One such is Ray Womer of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers. Laden with union honors as a result of his selfless service he is observed, "In two years of untiring union activity I have worked myself from complete pov-

erty up to a state of extreme destitution."

There's an indefinable quality that goes to make an organizer; the courage of his convictions and the guts to battle opposition and oppression. It took ample moxie for Organizer Hershberger of the Fur and Leather Workers, CIO, to bring the union protection they wanted so badly to the tannery workers in a string of little Pennsylvania settlements where the company controlled the law, the schools, the stores and even their homes.

Rob Roy McLeod, the urbane Vice-President of the Niagara Hudson Power Co., once smilingly remarked, "Marty, after all, don't you think the average union leader is the little boy who used to tattle to the teacher, grown up?"

Appreciating the remark as a priceless illustration of even fair-minded management's viewpoint of labor, I had to answer, "No, Mac, I think he was the little kid who had to go to school with patches on his pants while the better dressed kids snickered at him."

Satisfaction in a wage increase for the people they represent means a lot more to the average organizer than his pay check. Very few have any ism but Americanism and though they may conceal it with cynical wisecracks, they know that they put more milk on the table for needy kids in a week than most welfare workers do in a year. As little as they may sell their hands with manual labor during their union career, poverty and hard, grinding work are woven into the pattern of their lives. They have to know their industry even better than the boss; and they have to hold their own in that modern horse trading for a cut of the profits known as wage negotiations.

Few members of the public can ever know the grinding tension of bitterly fought wage conferences that may extend through days and nights without halt before you move on to the next one. Only such weird sessions could produce the inspired sophistry of erudite Joe Ramist of the Technical Engineers and Draftsmen, A. F. of L. When he snarled at a bemused steel company executive, "Yes, we're asking for triple time for Sunday and if you give it to us, we're going to ask for quadruple time, because we don't want to work Sunday!"

The knack of making a convincing talk is a must for the organizer and many pride themselves on their silver-tongued oratory. Bob Warner is a basso profundo anchor man among A. F. of L. staff speakers and reputed to be the only guy to get an answer from Chloé.

This incident happened when the CIO or "dual movement," as it is politely called by Green and other A. F. of L. leaders, and the A. F. of L. were vying for the membership of the Mobile, Ala., shipyard workers about five years ago. Warner, a universally popular Pennsylvania Dutchman, was locked in the rear of a sound truck, spilling to the changing shifts when a gang of CIO organizers surrounded it. The driver ran.

While the CIO boys were preparing to tip the truck over with him inside it, Bob untied the speaker up full blast and roared at his tormentors, lapsing into his childhood Pennsylvania Dutch. "I you touch this truck downside up or upside down, you'll get me so mad I don't care whether I live or die and I'll run you till you don't have anything left to step on!" Liberally laced with vivid oaths, the belting attracted the A. F. of L. bunch several blocks away. Running to the rescue, they doubled up in mirth at the spectacle of Warner holding his enemies entranced by a combination of eloquence, profanity and Pennsylvania Dutch.

Then Warner had a Mobile, Ala., audience on the edge of their chairs as part of Operation Dixie, one rebel was heard to remark to another, "Now I know how we lost that war, those Danyankes talked us out of it."

The union organizer should not be compared with the "agitator"—the less trouble there is, the easier his job. He knows there are seldom strikes where boss and employee call each other by their first names and that a lot of industrial strife would vanish if worker and management would accord each other the same respect and courtesy they extend to their next-door neighbor. An organizer is just an ordinary guy with a heart, trying to fill the second-toughest job in the world.

What's the toughest job? An organizer's wife, of course!

Telephone Union May Call Strike

Washington (LPA)—A renewed drive for a pay boost for more than 200,000 Bell System telephone employees was launched last week. Local units of Communications Workers of America-affiliated were alerted for a possible strike action in mid-October.

CWA has established August 16 as a notification date for reopening of contracts to bargain out money matters with nine of the 23 Bell System companies, covering 87,000 workers. The union negotiated contracts with these nine companies this spring, settling fringe issues for a three-year period, and providing for two wage reopenings.

MINUTES Book About the American Legion

Central Labor Council

Of the Meeting of August 17, 1948.

The meeting was called to order by President Robinson. The roll call showed the presence of 14 delegates from 10 locals. Regular officers present were, Pres. Robinson and Sec.-Treas. Edwards. Credentials were presented for Tom Flores and Sal Piza to represent the Seine and Line Fishermen as delegates to the Council. It was moved, seconded and carried that they be seated. They were then given the obligation by the president.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved as read.

The newly elected officers—Pres. E. E. Winters, Vice Pres. Ed Carl, Sec.-Treas. Wayne Edwards, and Sgt.-at-arms Sam DuBose—were then installed and given the obligation as officers.

It was moved, seconded and carried to give a vote of thanks to the outgoing president.

Mrs. Moreau reported on a Political Action Committee meeting which she attended in San Francisco, August 5. This meeting considered the measure that will be on the November ballot. Action was taken opposing numbers 6 and 15 and in favor of numbers 13 and 14. No action was taken on candidates for this district. Some Republicans, some Democrats, and some Progressives were endorsed. Pres. Truman was endorsed for election to the Presidency.

A report from the Political and Educational Committee showed the attendance and contributions from Monterey have been very poor.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the secretary be allowed ten dollars for stamps.

Various communications were presented and considered.

It was moved, seconded and carried to enter one subscription to the North American Labor magazine.

The financial report was given and accepted.

The Bartenders reported 27 new members. Their membership is now almost 500, nearly double what it was a year ago. New contracts have been signed. They reported that recently they had picketed the Cinnabar for 24 hours over a flagrant contract violation. The controversy was settled satisfactorily. The Bartenders extend a vote of thanks to all the unions that cooperated in forcing a settlement. The only civilians who crossed the picket line were the Mission Taxi Drivers.

The Carpenters reported a good meeting. The Mill-Men dispute has been settled and a contract signed.

The Glass Bottle Blowers reported a good meeting and that they had elected a delegate to the Negotiating Committee.

The Motion Picture Operators reported a routine meeting. The Cannery Workers reported that they are still opposed to an increase in dues. There was some discussion on the subject, then it was moved, seconded and carried to drop the question.

It was moved, seconded and carried to drop the proposal to increase the number of delegates who might represent a local.

The proposed new constitution was then read. It was moved, seconded, and unanimously passed that it be adopted.

It was moved, seconded and passed that each delegate be given a copy of the new constitution. Mrs. Moreau volunteered to do the work of mimeographing a sufficient number of copies.

It was moved, seconded, and passed that the Council pay the Herald for the advertising bill incurred in the campaign in support of Bro. Rice.

The meeting adjourned to meet next at 7:30 p.m., September 7.

WAYNE EDWARDS, Secretary-Treasurer.

Pilots Continue National Fight

Chicago (LPA)—The Air Line Pilots Assn.-AFL continued its fight against National Airlines last week with renewed vigor, reacting to National's rejection of the recommendations of a presidential emergency board set up under the Railway Labor Act.

The union is asking the Civil Aeronautics Board to revoke the certificate under which National operates as an interstate air carrier.

The reason: "This company violated with impunity for nearly three years the federal law under which it operates. It has violated its contract with its pilots. It is not surprising that it is now defying and rejecting even the strike-settling recommendations of the board appointed by the President of the U.S. to examine into all of the causes of the strike and determine the responsibility therefore."

ALPA President David L. Behncke said that the story revealed by the fact-finding board "indicates an immaturity and lack of responsibility (on the part of the company) which is not consistent with the duties imposed by Congress upon carriers in interstate commerce."

The pilots, who have been on strike for six months now, charge National with violating the Railway Labor Act.

Book About the American Legion

By RICHARD SASULY

Once in a while someone pulls aside the curtain which masks the seats of great power in our country. When that happens things which were only suspected or alleged can be proved.

A new book has just appeared—The Inside Story of the Legion, by Justin Gray. Gray looks the American Legion over from top to bottom. He ends by proving that the huge veterans organization has always followed a consistently anti-labor policy, in line with directives from the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers.

The author is a veteran of World War II. He fought as a rifleman in the 3rd Ranger Battalion in Africa, Sicily and Italy. He received two Bronze Stars. Later he became a correspondent for Yank, Army magazine, and went ashore under fire at Okinawa to keep his hand in.

Hundreds of thousands of veterans of the second World War flocked into the Legion. Gray went with them. He thought that so much new blood might make the Legion a democratic force. He knew that it already had enormous political strength.

Because he was young, energetic and had a brilliant war record, the Legion made Gray an organizer and later the assistant director of its Americanization commission. Gray was able to see the Legion at work in all its parts.

Gray first got into trouble with Legion headquarters when he wrote a report on union radio stations in which he took the pains to indicate that there were political differences within the ranks of labor. The report came back heavily blue-penciled. The distinctions were cut out. One of Gray's co-workers patted him on the shoulder and said:

"Forget it, Justin. Anybody can make a mistake. After this, don't worry about definitions. Just lump them trade unions together as red, then everybody will know who our enemies are."

When Gray had had a bellyful of the Legion brand of patriotism, he quit. He looked back into the records then and found that the casual anti-labor remarks he had heard were part of a carefully worked out pattern.

He found that Legionnaires had lynched loggers in Washington in 1919. He found that in 1920, to prove that the favors were distributed democratically, the Legion recruited scabs to break a teamsters' strike in New York.

During the 1930's, when labor's big organizational drives were underway, the Legion persisted in its union breaking policies, Gray discovered.

Dean James M. Landis wrote: "There is abundant evidence to indicate that the work of Harper Knowles (a Legion official once) committee came perilously close to that of those organizations whose sole effort is to combat militant trade unionism."

Gray also presents evidence to show that the Legion sided with the NAM in trying to stop the organizational drives in basic industries like steel.

The explanation of the Legion's anti-labor policies Gray found in the way the organization was started. He shows that the Legion was started with contributions from Wall Street firms. The original leaders either were or became corporation officials. Almost every national commander in Legion history had big business connections.

Gray relates from his own experience the way in which NAM propaganda was picked up by the Legion machine and circulated.

Everyone knows that the Legion is powerful. Gray shows how that power is used and why.

Construction in July Climbed 7 Pct. Over June

Washington, D.C.—The value of new construction put in place during July, 1948, amounted to \$1724 million, which exceeded June's record level by \$119 million, or 7 per cent. These were the preliminary estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Employment by construction contractors totaled 2,186,000 in July, an increase of 22,000 workers over the revised June estimate. July marks the fifth successive month in which construction employment was higher than for any corresponding month since 1942, when the war construction program was at its height. Compared with the same month a year ago, employment this July was higher by 143,000.

Expenditures for new private non-farm housing rose to \$687 million in July, surpassing all previous monthly records of dollar volume.

Commercial construction, particularly of stores, restaurants, and garages, continued to be the most important factor in the increased dollar volume of private non-residential building.

Construction expenditures for the first 7 months of 1948 totaled \$9.4 billion, compared with \$6.9 billion in the same month of 1947.

CARPENTER ROUNDUP

Carpenters 925 held the semi-monthly meeting on Tuesday of last week with a nice turn out on hand when the President called the meeting. Business representative had a big report on present work and that planned for the future.

Business representative George R. Harter reports that plans are under way for a thirty-five million dollar steam operated electric generation plant for the Pacific Gas and Electric Company at Moss Landing. The plant is to be established on Highway 1 at Elk Horn Slough. The new plant is to have three steam generators of 134,000 horse power capacity. The first of the generators is expected to be in operation in the spring of 1950 with the other two in operation the following spring. It is stated the plant will be the largest in the PG&E system. Bechtel Co.

Rail Unions Set To Settle Third-Round Contracts

Washington (LPA)—All of the nation's Railroad Brotherhoods this week prepared to push for a quick settlement of their "third round" wage drives.

The way was cleared for action along that line when three of the Brotherhoods—the Locomotive Engineers, Locomotive Firemen & Engineers, and the Switchmen—cleaned up the tag ends of their protracted "second round" movement.

These three signed an agreement with the railroads which—in addition to a 15½-cent an hour across-the-board wage increase—previously worked out—carried wage adjustments to correct inequities, and various improvements in working conditions for nearly 200,000 employees represented by the three unions.

The 15½-cent raise is retroactive to November 1, 1947 and the other adjustments back to January 1. Railroads estimated the aggregate increases will amount to about \$80,000,000 a year, or approximately \$400 per employee.

Also, the agreement specified that the railroads will enter into direct national negotiations with the three unions on a "third round" raise without insisting upon preliminary steps normally required under the Railway Labor Act.

Similar national conferences are to be held by the railroads with two other "operating" Brotherhoods—the Railway Conductors and Trainmen—and with 16 Brotherhoods which represent the "non-operating" workers; that is, those outside of train, engine and yard service. The former two are seeking a 25 per cent wage increase for the 250,000 workers they represent. The latter 16 are asking a 40-hour week at 48 hours pay, plus a 25-cent-an-hour increase for the 1,000,000 employees in shop, clerical and miscellaneous crafts which they represent.

AFL Seamen's Pacts Include Wage Boosts, Hiring Hall Formula

New York — A hiring hall formula worked out July 1 was incorporated in 2-year agreements signed here August 11 and 13 between the Seafarers Intl. Union (AFL) and ten east and Gulf coast companies employing 11,000 seamen. The contract also provides monthly wage increases of \$25 for boatswains and \$12.50 for other workers.

Discussions on wages had continued for more than a month after agreement was reached on the phrasing of the hiring hall provision. Under this clause the companies agree "to secure all unlicensed personnel through the hiring halls of the union . . . to assure maximum harmonious relations and in order to obtain the best qualified employees."

While accepting the hiring hall principle, the operators retain the right to reject any man considered unfit, thus conforming with the anti-closed shop provision of the Taft-Hartley law.

On July 3, 1935, the children of Paterson, N. J. textile mills struck for the reduction of the working day to 11 hours for five days and nine hours on Saturdays.

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

International are reported to be the contractors.

A new job for the Telephone Co., a re-inforced warehouse, garage and machine shop on Griffin Street, is to be done by the Ochs Co. of San Luis Obispo.

The Utah Construction Co. are to build a 100 dwelling unit in the Mission Park district.

Gohene Construction Co. are to build 200 houses north of Salinas on Highway 101.

Mr. Pieri of Castroville is reported considering the building of 50 houses in that town and Moss Landing. Mr. Pieri is the owner. H. Geyer, a Monterey contractor, has started construction on the Santa Lucia school in the Airport Tract.

Bids are also to be asked for a school on the Sanborn Road. General Foods are reported as purchasing property in East Salinas on Alisal Road.

Bother Harter is a deputy registrar and any of the members and their families who have not registered and desire to do so can see Brother Harter at Carpenters Hall on Saturday. It is more convenient for those registering to find him at the union's office on a Saturday forenoon.

Members, please bear in mind that if you go into another jurisdiction to work it is necessary to register with the union headquarters before going to work. Failure to comply with this will cause you to be subject to a penalty. All Brothers will pass the word along so as to avoid inconvenience on any of our members. Thanks.

At the next meeting of Carpenters Tuesday, September 7th, the union will show a picture of conditions at the Di Giorgio Farms near Bakersfield where union workers have been on strike for several months. The picture takes about twenty minutes and will be shown previous to the meeting. It would be well for as many as possible to view this picture and see conditions as they confront union labor.

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